

SPORTS

Gap in the score remains

After 20 games Gari Kaeparov has retained a two-point advantage in the world title match against Anicel Karpov. The latest game was drawn in the 26th move, the longest game to date in the match.

The 20th game, the Queen opening, demanded of the rivals two days and, understandably, lots of energy and nerve. On Friday, it was adjourned in a seemingly drawn position. In any case, as International Grandmaster Mark Tolmanov stressed, "the reasons for a peace settlement were more than ample".

Nearly all experts agreed with him, and even Karpov,

otherwise he would not make his "secret" (written) move openly. Yet the world champion decided to baffle this opinion and offered the opponent to resume the game.

Apparently the resumption did not ensue. Karpov stubbornly looked for ways to gain initiative to ultimately convert it to victory. But the opponent also acted finely, and the game was drawn.

Karpov now leads 11-9, and Karpov faces a final difficult task. To retain the title he has to total three points in four

remaining games, which is really a tall order.

Meanwhile a challenger tournament is finishing in the French town of Montpellier. The Soviet participants are doing excellently. Among those hoping for the top four places enabling continuation in the struggle for the "crown" are Artur Yusupov, Mikhail Thal, Andrei Sokolov and Alexander Belyavsky. Only Jan Timman of Holland, Jesus Nogues of Cuba and Yasser Seirawan of the US could provide serious opposition to them. There are four rounds to go.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

DUAL SUCCESS FOR A MUSCOVITE

23-year-old Svetlana Perikomenko, many-time Soviet women's champion, has won her first ever singles title, beating Yuliyu Salnikova, also from Moscow, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2. She then joined Larisa Savchenko from Lvov to win the women's pairs in the national championship just ended in Yerevan, capital of Armenia.

They beat Yelena Yeliseyenko from Donetsk and Natalya Bykova from Moscow 7-5, 7-5 in the finals.

19-year-old Muscovite Andriy Chasakov from Moscow won his first yet men's singles title, too, beating 18-year-old Alexander Volkov from Kaliningrad 8-2, 6-2, 6-4 in the finals.

ONLY SECOND

Noted Swedish Baltic club has won the handy world cup in a home game in Ljusdal, beating Krasimirovsk Yemiel (USSR) 2-1 in the final match. It was a 1-1 draw after regular time. In the extra time hosts

were luckier, managing to score first.

On their way to the finals the world's two top clubs played four games each. Altogether 16 clubs from Sweden, the USSR, Norway, Finland and the US took part.

Yemiel successfully defeated four Swedish teams.

Another Soviet amateur, Krasimirovsk Zorki, lost to Baltic 4-5 in their first subgroup game, and though they later thrashed a Norwegian team (13-0) and a Swedish club, they defeat prevented them from making the semifinals.

WATER POLO: CHAMPION KNOWN

Moscow Dynamo have won the national water polo title by beating Leningrad Delfika 10-8 last Sunday.

Salnikov in Brazil

The sporting press highlights the stay in Brazil of world and Olympic swimming champion Vladimir Salnikov, who came here at the invitation of Brazilian sport organizations. His interviews are featured in the sporting press, transmitted by television.

In Brasilia, Vladimir Salnikov was a guest of honour at the final competitions of swimmers of the federal district which the Brazilian capital belongs to. Before the final heats Vladimir Salnikov demonstrated in the waterpolo his brilliant free-style technique, which had brought him so many victories and world fame, writes the Brasilia newspaper "Correio Brasiliense".



Much attention is given in India to developing sport, as new gyms and stadiums go up and physical training lessons are being introduced in schools and colleges. The above picture shows schoolgirls in a mass racing event in New Delhi.

'SKATE CANADA'

14-year-old Moscow schoolgirl Yekaterina Gordyeva and 18-year-old college student Sergei Grinkov won the pairs in the "Skate Canada" figure-skating tournament in the town of London, Ontario. Making a debut in an "adult company" at an international competition the 1985 world junior champions beat experienced Muscovites Yevgeniya Petrashina and Marat Akbarov who placed second, and Canadians Denise Benning and Lyndon Johnston came third. American Caryn Kadavy won the women's singles. Marina Tsvetlova of the USSR was fifth.

Reale Roca and Donald Adel of the US won the dancing pairs, and Olga Volozhinskaya and Alexander Sytnin of the USSR came up to them. Josef Sabovik of Czechoslovakia, European champion, won the men's singles. Scott Williams of the US placed second, and Grzegorz Filipowski of Poland third.

Who organized football disturbances?

Mass unrest in streets, tens of people injured, and more than eighty arrested — this was the final of an English Cup game between a local Southampton team and their guests, Millwall. It is a new link in the endless chain of violence at stadiums in Britain, where football first appeared.

This fresh "hooligan battle" is another piece of evidence that the measures taken by the Association Football Federation, clubs and even the government to enforce law and order at stadiums are not adequate. At the same time, the Southampton events have again proved the validity of the sanctions introduced by UEFA against British teams, which, because of the hooliganism of British fans, have been barred indefinitely from taking part in any European club tournament.

It is obvious that in order to

stop this violations of law and order, which sometimes led to massive injuries and deaths, the problem should be tackled at the surface but deeper at its very roots.

There have been reports in British and other West European newspapers, scarce and devoid of details though, that the responsibility for stadium hooliganism is borne, not so much by the hooligans as by organized criminals belonging to neofascist and racist groupings, the members of which have been going on the British Isles.

This has been confirmed by the fact established by UEFA that the British football organization, the Football Federation, was responsible for the tragedy in Bristol during the final match of the European Cup between Liverpool and Juventus of Italy.

Drug abuse in sports

A Commission of International Olympic Committee athletes has proposed that Olympic athletes found using drugs should be permanently disqualified. Following a two-day meeting, the Commission expressed serious concern over the growing number of cases in which stimulants have been used to improve achievement. Drug-taking compromises both the Olympic movement and the competing athletes, emphasizes a statement issued by the Commission.

In view of this, the meeting proposed that the IOC:

- devise a comprehensive campaign programme to explain the dangers in the use of drugs and for training staff in drug control methods;
- introduce strict dope control at international and national level by carrying out selected dope tests during competition and training sessions;
- make dope control compulsory while registering with Olympic records;
- adopt a provision strictly banning the use of stimulants by contestants and institute sanctions in case of its violation.

Continued on page 2

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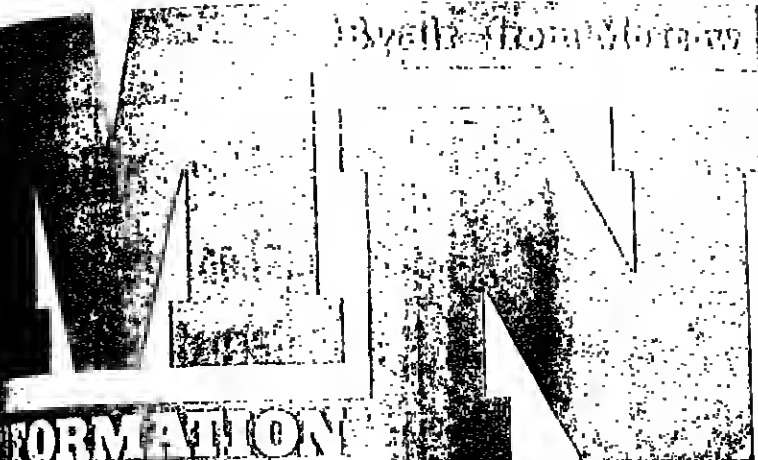
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LABORATORY

The CPSU Central Committee has discussed the results of the Warsaw Treaty Consultative Commission held from October 22 in Sofia, Bulgaria. The Soviet delegation, headed by the CPSU Secretary General, noted that the meeting has become a platform for international cooperation. In the situation of the world, the Soviet Union and the socialist states must find ways and means to strengthen the military threat, the international relations, the channel of developing mutually supportive new major Soviet initiatives, they stressed the importance of the international cooperation on the basis of the Warsaw summit at Gdansk.

The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, M. S. Gorbachov, and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Mengistu Haile Mariam, have expressed satisfaction with the successful development of the multifarious relations between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia based on the lasting foundation of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

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Soviet-Ethiopian talks



Friendly relations being discussed.

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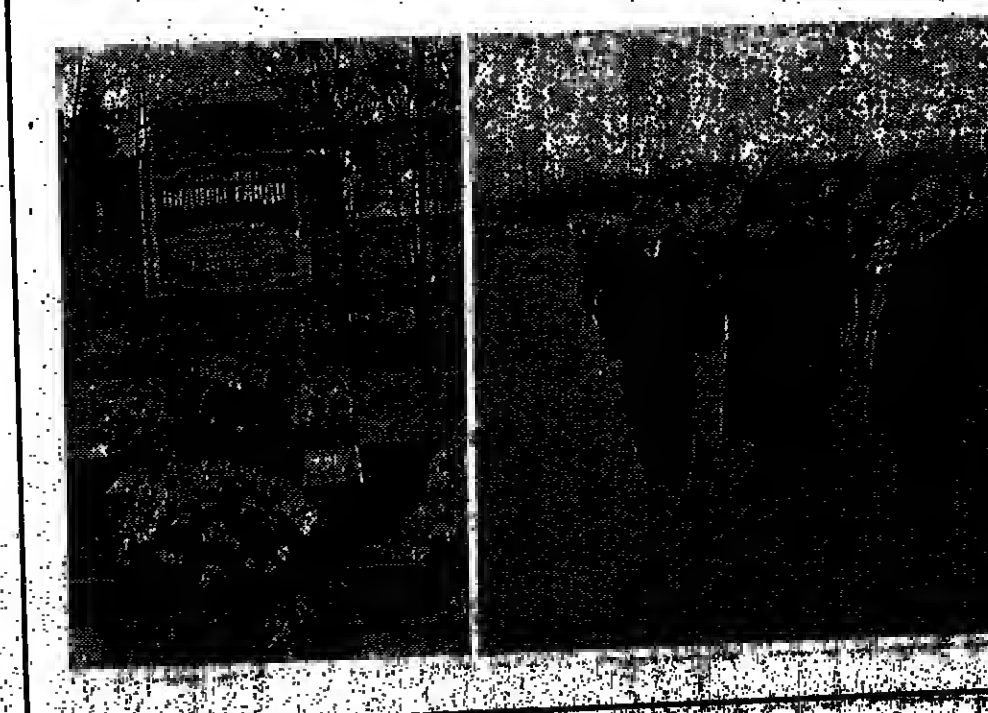
Discussing developments in Africa the two leaders expressed profound concern over the explosive situation in the south of the continent and spoke in favour of decisive and effective measures to bring pressure to bear on South Africa in order to immediately and the racist regime's suppression of the indigenous population in South Africa fighting for their rights; to cease the acts of plunder and aggression against the neighbouring states and to implement the UN resolution on granting independence to illegally occupied Namibia.

Confirming their consistent course towards the establishment of good-neighbourly relations and mutual understanding in the Horn of Africa, the two sides stressed that success in this direction is quite possible, given interest and goodwill on the part of all the states in the region and observance of the principles embodied in the relevant decisions of the UN and the Organization of African Unity including the commitment to refrain from interfering into each other's internal affairs, to renounce territorial claims and to settle controversial issues through negotiations.

A common view was expressed that, in response to the imperialist policy of disuniting Africa, uniting joint efforts should be made by African countries to consolidate the Organization of African Unity and to defend the common political and economic interests of the continent's independent states.

On behalf of the Ethiopian people, Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for the internationalist assistance to consolidate the economy and defence of Socialist Ethiopia and to eliminate the consequences of this year's severe drought.

In memory of Indira Gandhi



An anti-war rally has been held in the Byelorussian city of Vitebsk as part of the Disarmament Action Week. The Week is held every year on a United Nations decision supported by the World Peace Council. This year it was particularly vigorous. A powerful wave of protests and demonstrations swept through the entire world. People protested the extremely dangerous arms race triggered by the United States, to the Soviet Union 150,000 demonstrations, rallies, meetings, and labour peace vigils in which 60 million people took part were held during the Week.

Imelda Marcos: relations are friendly

My talks with Soviet leaders were marked by friendship and mutual understanding, reflecting the nature of relations between the USSR and the Philippines in recent years. This is how Imelda Romualdez Marcos, Minister of Human Settlements, Governor of Greater Manila and honorary president of the Philippines-USSR Friendship Society, described her recent visit to the USSR. She was in the country at the invitation of the President of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

During her meeting with the President of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Andrei Gromyko, they stressed the importance of a Soviet proposal on attitudes to security problems on the Asian continent and a possible pan-Asian forum to seek constructive solutions.

The Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Imelda Marcos signed a programme of bilateral cultural exchange for 1985-1986.

The Indian Embassy in Moscow has hosted a meeting dedicated to the outstanding daughter of the Indian people Indira Gandhi, on the first anniversary of her tragic death.

Indira Gandhi was one of the most revered Indian government leaders who incorporated the best qualities of the Indian people, said the Indian Ambassador to the USSR, S. Nurul Hasan. Indira Gandhi devoted her life to the struggle for freedom and progress of her country, said USSR Minister Nikolai Gaidar, President of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society. The Soviet people pay tribute to the memory of the Indian leader and remember her contribution to the cause of friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and India.

On the same day, Ambassador S. Nurul Hasan and his wife, a diplomat, visited the USSR. It was a memorial service for Indira Gandhi held in Moscow. The Gandhi Society in Moscow, the Gandhi House and the Gandhi Memorial Society also held a memorial service for Indira Gandhi. The Gandhi Memorial Society is a non-profit organization established in 1984 to promote the memory of Indira Gandhi and her contribution to the cause of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India.

Indira Gandhi

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● IRRIGATION ENGINEERS IN THE FAR EAST HAVE COMPLETED THE FILLING OF A RESERVOIR WITH WATER FROM THE BELAYA AND USSURI RIVERS. The reservoir will be used to water sixty thousand hectares of newly reclaimed lands prepared for cultivation of rice, the main staple grain in the Far East. In order to bring the water to the rice paddies a main canal is to be dug from the Ussuri. With ramifications, it will be nearly one hundred kilometers long.

● AN AUTOMATIC SYSTEM FOR COMPLEX OBSERVATION AND PROCESSING OF SEISMIC DATA HAS GONE INTO OPERATION NEAR THE UZBEK VILLAGE OF KNUMAN IN THE WESTERN TIEN SHAN MOUNTAINS. The system forms part of a major automated regional seismographic network called "Snow Leopard", the first of its kind in the Soviet Union. It incorporates the entire Uzbek territory. The accumulated information will enable specialists to make accurate recommendations in the construction of quake-resistant houses.

● THE CASPIAN SEAL IS NO LONGER AN ENDANGERED SPECIES. A census of these animals carried out from helicopters and ships has shown that their number now is already five hundred thousand.

● NEW METHODS FOR PROCESSING SPACE PHOTOGRAPHS AND THE USE OF COMPUTERS TO DECIPHER PHOTOGRAPHS OF TRACTS OF LAND, TECTONIC BRANCHES, GLACIERS AND OTHER OBJECTS STUDIED AS PART OF THE INTERCOSMOS PROGRAMME WERE DISCUSSED AT AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE WHICH HAS JUST ENDED IN THE TAIK CAPITAL, DUSHANBE. The delegates — specialists from the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia — outlined measures for improving the quality of orbital photography and for wider use of automation in their processing.

GLACIERS PROJECT FUTURE

Men and environment — the evaluation and forecast of their interrelationships getting more complex by the year are gaining urgency. More often than before nations are pooling their efforts to work out comprehensive pro-



grammes to watch over the environment and its changes wrought by man's economic activities. Glaciers help forecast the planet's "health" for decades ahead. As natural receptacles of precipitation, they are truly unique for science in that they provide a good idea of the air pollution of the past. By studying substances accumulated in a glacier's annual strata one can determine air pollution trends and thus make predictions for the future.

A group of glaciologists, weathermen and hydrologists are now conducting research on the "Abramov glacier" in the Pamirs. The centre was built in 1967 on the southern slopes of Alakul Ridge 3,837 m high in the basin of this glacier. Its nature is as rigorous as is the Arctic. Yet, despite oxygen deficiency, a very cold winter and winds of up to 48 m per second, people live there nearly the whole year round.

PROGRAMME FOR CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

The drafting of a complex plan for chemicalization of the USSR national economy is nearing completion. The draft plan provides for satisfying completely the requirements in chemical products of the Food and the Energy programmes. The implementation of the complex programme for chemicalizing the national economy will require

two or three times more capital investments than have been spent in the last 15 years. The USSR chemical industry is developing more rapidly than other branches. Especially intensive has been the growth in the last 20 years. It is noteworthy that the volume of chemical production has grown eightfold and the whole of the

USSR industrial production — fourfold. By the end of the current five-year period (1981-85) the USSR chemical industry will produce 5.28 million tonnes of plastics and synthetic resins, almost 1.5 million tonnes of chemical fibres, 3.6 million tonnes of varnishes and paints, and more than one million tonnes of synthetic detergents.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MAKOV SEAPORT

The first phase of the reconstruction project at Makov, a major Far Eastern seaport, has been completed. A new berth, which is part of the project, can simultaneously accommodate several cargo and fishing vessels. The mooring facilities of the port were limited. At each year's end some 100,000 fish products were loaded onto berths. The remaining cargo was then loaded onto the port at the expense of the Water Engineers' Bureau. A new berth 400 metres long and 10 metres wide was built from the sea, three berths constructed, equipped with cranes, cargo-handling facilities and two access roads. As a result of this reconstruction the discharge of the Makovskaya Bay has increased about 50 per cent.

New fuel for blast furnaces

A metallurgical works in the USSR has developed a new method of producing coke, a product of iron ore, from coal. The process is used in the blast furnaces, where carbon is used to reduce iron ore. The new method involves the use of a special type of coke, which is produced from coal. This new fuel is more efficient and cheaper than the traditional coke used in blast furnaces.

HOME NEWS

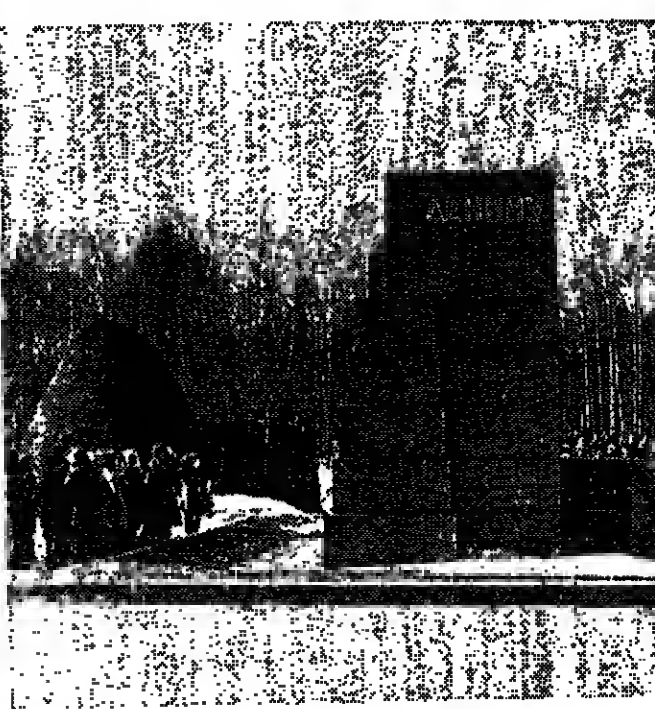
Places to visit

AT RAZLIV LAKE

Everyone in this country knows the Razliv Lake on the Sestra River near Leningrad. In summer, 1917, Lenin had to hide here after a warrant for his arrest had been issued by the bourgeois Provisional government. He lived in a primitive haymower's straw hut near a haystack. He had at his disposal two free-stumps which he used as a desk and a chair. Later on, he used to recall this "green study" with a smile.

The hut, which stood in the midst of a remote meadow, made a good hiding place for Lenin. When papers stated that he was a local haymower, he began working on his political treatise "The State and the Revolution". Bolshevik leaders often came to see him there.

Today, the monument in Razliv, erected in the middle of the clearing is visited by numerous tourists. It is in the shape of the straw hut, with a memorial wall in the background.



Science and technology

TERPSICHOE NEEDS HELP. WHAT CAN WE DO?

Byelorussian scientists declare that it is possible to free ballet dancers from daily tedious rehearsals and classes. The same results, as far as pliancy, joint and muscle flexibility, balance, approach and heft are concerned, can be attained without particular effort, within 15-20 minutes with the help of a biomechanical stimulator, a special machine that helps muscles to work.

The machine creates compulsory vibrations which, although hardly noticeable, affects the muscles in the same way as maximum physical strain. As a result, blood begins to flow the muscles through 10-15 times faster whereas the heart retains its normal beat. Moreover, the blood exhausts the waste which is replaced by substances enriched with oxygen and protein.

OF INTEREST

Crossword puzzles

The country's newspapers and magazines which publish crossword puzzles are sold out quickly. To meet requests from many readers, more and more publications print them in their issues.

Why are these puzzles so popular? Unravelling these puzzles during spare time, one recalls and finds application for considerable knowledge and uses many terms from various disciplines — geography, music, physics, astronomy, literature, cinema, politics and history, to name but a few. Doing a crossword you consult dictionaries, reference books and encyclopedias. This "brain exercise" is not only interesting and amusing, but also useful. The first crossword puzzle in this country was published by the "Gazeta" weekly magazine in 1925.

ed with oxygen and protein. After such a procedure the muscles become more elastic and easily stretchable.

The machine solves several problems at once. Developing the flexibility of the joints it extends ballet dancers' leaps. Sharper training sessions give additional time for other occupations. Also, a much greater number of children prove fit for ballet training, which means an additional influx of gifted youngsters.

Of course, this machine is no panacea. But it seems to be able to help improve the training of ballet dancers.

Such is the view of the newspaper "Sovetskaya Kultura" where this item appeared for the first time.

NUREKSAYA DAM PULSE MONITORED

The embankment dam of the Nurekskaya hydropower electric station, the world's highest, was built in a zone of 8-grade earthquake in Tajikistan. The country's first automated registering complex installed on the dam monitors the state of this unique 300-metre-high structure and has started providing information constantly.

A computer makes primary processing of signals sent by 29 seismic stations and of data pro-

vided by a multitude of sensors implanted into the body of the dam. The sensors are located in cameras, all levels and make it possible at any given moment to know the state of every section and of the whole giant dam.

The Nurek registering complex is hooked on the automated centre of the Institute of Seismic Resistance and Seismology at the Tajik Academy of Sciences. The possibility to learn in time about an imminent danger caused by originating earthquakes helps regulate the underground "water" in the area of the reservoir, where billows of cubic metres of water are accumulated. The timely discharge of the accumulated water allows in the earth's crust and prevent strong blows by earthquakes waves.

Astronomers take advantage of clear skies at night to observe Halley's comet approaching the Sun. Two Soviet space probes of the Vega series are nearing the comet. Photometric data from the camera have helped correct their movements.

Carpenters build ships

The Solomben shipyard in the northern city of Arkhangelsk employs 50 assemblymen and welders, and most of the workers there are carpenters. This is the country's only shipyard which makes wooden ships called "carbs" by means of old technologies.

Like so many centuries ago, the main tools here are saws, planes and the axes. Although the yard produces several dozen ships of two to three metres a year, this does not mean that they are not in demand. At present, fishing farms have modern fishing boats, yet the time-tested carbs are indispensable in gathering seaweeds and in some other operations.

Car-driven carriages of a new industrial series are assembled with copper nails which resist corrosion in sea water.

MURAL FRESCOES

Young artists climbed the scaffolding enveloping an 18th-century architectural monument in Riga, capital of Latvia, and restored on the butt-end of the building a mural by well-known painter Indulis Zariņš.

"The fresco, done in typically Latvian colours, will serve not only as an ornament," says Gunta Sīma, the chief artist of the city. "It will emphasize the beauty and historic value of this area of Old Riga."

A decision has been taken to convert whole streets and squares into workshops. Artists will use their brushes and other items to tell about history and culture of the Latvian people. The committee of the Latvian Artists' Union on aesthetic education of children has displayed a commendable initiative by inviting children to take part in adorning the city.

Sculptors will also take part, along with stained glass and ceramic experts, in decorating new housing estates. The capital of Latvia must have a beautiful face of its own, in which modern features would blend organically with traditions and national needs.

25-TONNE CAMERA

The world's biggest photographic camera, designed for tracking satellites, is installed at the Zvenigorod (Moscow Region) station of the Astronomical Council attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Apart from two axes around which it rotates like any telescope, the twenty-five tonne structure also has an orbital axis. This enables astronomers to watch a satellite travelling in any direction. The camera registers the influence of the Sun, the Moon and other natural space objects on the satellite.

Astronomers take advantage of clear skies at night to observe Halley's comet approaching the Sun. Two Soviet space probes of the Vega series are nearing the comet. Photometric data from the camera have helped correct their movements.

VIEWPOINT

The Party's plans for the economy

Irina KHUTSISHVILI

Today we are proud to say that the Soviet society has a highly developed economy. Since the CPSU adopted its Third Programme at the 22nd Congress nearly a quarter of a century ago, productivity has risen 3.2 times. The national income today is 3.5 times that of 1960. The real incomes of the population over the past 25 years have risen about 2.5 times.

Over those years, the Soviet economy has made a tremendous progress. However, it was not all smooth sailing. In the 70s and early 80s, some serious tendencies and difficulties arose together with the successes checked at that time. The changes in the economy were not duly appreciated in good time, and the pole was missed when the extensive development factors in the economy began to exhaust.

A now, more reliable approach to the changes in the country's life and its interrelationship with accumulated experience, demanded that the Party's Programme should be brought up to date. The draft new edition, which has just been released for nationwide discussion, describes the prospects for the Soviet society and specifies ways and means of achieving Communism and the tasks of the Soviet foreign policy in the contemporary situation.

The Party has come out with a new strategy for the socio-economic development of the Soviet Union. This strategy has several aims: qualitative transformation in every aspect of life of the society; radical upgrading of the material and technological base with higher technologies providing the backbone for this; improvement in social relations, particularly those within the economy; profound changes in the content and character of jobs and in the material and spiritual conditions of life and making the entire system of political, public and ideological institutions more active.

Proceeding from quite real potential capabilities of the Soviet economy, the Party regards it urgent that these changes should be put into effect. Over the next fifteen years, it is planned to create an economic potential about the same in scale as that accumulated over all the previous years of Soviet development. It is suggested that the national income and the volume of industrial output be doubled. The new upturning of the Soviet economy is to be achieved through a 2.5-3.5 increase in productivity.

In order to ensure a higher level in the economy, these profound changes are to be effected in its development. First and foremost, this country is to radically change course towards intensification in production, so as to turn out more finished products out of every unit of raw materials and production facilities, and to reduce the amount of work put into them. The most important way to raise the efficiency of production consists in a wider use of advanced technologies. The country will step every branch of the national economy with emphasis on heavy industries, especially engineering, fuel and energy and agricultural complexes, as well as the manufacture of consumer items.

The country is to intensify its foreign economic relations and technological cooperation, making full use of the potential, after all, of the world market. The country will intensify its international cooperation in labour, particularly in the sphere of the scientific and technological progress.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

PRIZE FOR PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

This autumn, Academician V. Sokolov, a well-known Soviet biologist, won the A. Karpinsky prize (Hamburg, West Germany), the SELSKAYA ZHIZN (Rural Life) newspaper reports. The prize is awarded for merits in environmental protection. For several years the Institute of Animal Evolutionary Morphology and Ecology, headed by Academician V. Sokolov, has been studying the "chemical language" of animals. Using smells, animals inform each other about, for example, their respective age and sex, warn of danger, etc. Smells carry important information necessary for preserving a species. The chemical composition of some smells secretions has already been established. It is now known how separate signals and their combinations influence the behaviour of animals. Learning the "chemical language" of animals helps discover new approaches to their breeding and multiplicity, and in developing pest control methods.

A high international reputation has also been obtained by the concept developed at the Institute concerning the "Biosphere Preserve" — a new form of protected territories initiated within the framework of the International UNESCO Programme Man and Biosphere. There are 17 such preserves in the USSR.

INSTITUTE OF MAN NEEDED

Modern science has an increasingly profound effect on every aspect of human relations. On the other hand it depends much on social and human factors. The acceleration of scientific and technical progress calls for more intensive development of human sciences — both social, natural and technical. This is the conclusion made by a Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Ivan Prigov (chairman of the scientific council under the presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Philosophical Sciences) in an article published in PRAVDA.

If one turns to our comparatively recent history, writes the author, he may recall the remarkable initiative of Maxim Gorky, who proposed back in the '30s the establishment of an Institute of Man to eventually embody, in the writer's opinion, the union of science, art and labour. The idea remained unrealized in those years but today the need for its materialization appears all the more pressing.

The Institute could of first function as a small organization uniting more or less broad-profile specialists in philosophy and other social sciences as well as natural scientists who study man. However, the structure and framework of the institute presupposes as its basic scientific activity involving narrow specialists for the realization of comprehensive programmes and projects on the basis of agreements. A new educative organization — a Museum of Man — would have to be added as organic part of the Institute of Man in the future. The museum would display, through scientific and artistic means, human history and modern knowledge of man as a biosocial creature, his civilization, culture, intelligence and humanity, his struggle for emancipation and future prospects.

PEOPLE IN EXTREME CONDITIONS

There is occasionally argument in the press on the need for risky treks across deserts and ice, mountains and seas. Do they really give anything valuable to science about man or are they just undertaken by reckless enthusiasts? Vladimir Volovich, research associate of the Institute of Medicological Problems, discusses the point in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. He was a doctor on drilling missions on the North Pole and studied the possibilities of man's autonomous existence in the ocean, desert and jungle.

He repeats quite definitely that not a single laboratory experiment gives so much to researchers as on expedition in extreme natural conditions. Such expeditions prove that people who are robust, cheerful, and capable and have high professional standards normally get on top of such conditions. To be sure, what's also needed is good health, a strong physique and endurance.

once, he argues, but a person's main enemies in such conditions are panic and fear. "Nothing kills so quickly and surely as the fear of death. Fear can, in a matter of a few hours, make of the most robust of men a feeble, puny or the worst of scoundrels. On the other hand, if fear is absent, even a half-dead man can turn into a hero, thanks to his moral fortitude," writes the intrepid captain of the battleship "Nar", Eric Bishop. V. Volovich argues that a well-willed person unprepared for the strains will always face fear when he finds himself in conditions of extreme existence. Yielding to fear he completely loses the ability to control his actions and to take the right decisions.

Only a few people in such conditions died of hypothermia without even using their emergency food supplies. Those to death despite having matches or fuel for a bonfire, or died of thirst just a few steps away from water — they all died of fear.

HOW TO BECOME AN ACTOR

One of the roads leading to big art begins on the amateur stage. Many Muscovites have been produced by the No Doshkikh youth theatre-studio. Its group of actors show 100 performances annually. MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS in a feature called "Youth Leisure: Problems, Tasks, Prospects."

Translating the name of the theatre is "on board." Why on earth is it on board? The actors have deliberately disposed of their theatrical properties and have only the most essential things, the rest is in the world, thought, and effort. They are very modest at work of short notice four places around Moscow they have to go to work on Monday. At the beginning it was just an amateur group of students. Later it became a youth theatre-studio.

Its repertoire is quite serious. Dostoyevsky, Tolstoy, Gogol, Bondarev, Bach, performance (they have) once or twice a week) gather audiences of about 100 people.

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